

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 28th January 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
				1891-92.	1892.	
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
1	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amin-ul-din	January 20th	January 25th	50 copies.
2	Hamid-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ilahi Baksh	" 22nd	" "	91 "
3	Indian Graphic	Lucknow	Pandit Maharaaj Krishn.	" 20th	" 26th	200 "
4	Mufid-i-Km	Agra	Qadir Ali Khan	" "	" 24th	125 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
5	Agra Akhbar	"	Tajammul Husain	" 21st	" 26th	263 "
6	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	" 19th	" 23rd	65 "
7	Klam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	Rahmat-ul-lah	" "	" 27th	300 "
8	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Krishn Lal	" 23rd	" 26th	125 "
9	Azad	"	Ashraf Ali	" 22nd	" 26th	235 "
10	Colonel	Moradabad	Banwari Lal	" 24th	" 27th	250 "
11	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Thakur Prasad	" 23rd	" 26th	200 "
12	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Muhammad Husain	" 26th	" 27th	450 "
13	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ganga Prasad, Varna	" 20th & 27th	" 23rd & 26th	200 "
14	Karnamah	"	Muhammad Yaqub	" 25th	" 26th	250 "
15	Kayasth Reformer	Bareilly	Thakur Prasad	" 23rd	" 26th	250 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
				1891-92.	1892.	
16	Khurshid-i-Afāq ...	Pilibhit ...	Masbar Ahsan Khān,	January 22nd ...	January 26th ...	200 copies.
17	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" 23rd ...	" 26th ...	50 "
18	Manj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karīm ...	" 24th ...	" 24th ...	220 "
19	Mīhr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ul-lah ...	" 21st ...	" 25th ...	385 "
20	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	" 18th ...	" 26th ...	300 "
21	Najm-ul-Akbbār ...	Etāwah ...	Būh-ul-lah Khān ...	" 24th ...	" 26th ...	175 "
22	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 25th ...	" 27th ...	80 "
23	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas...	" 23rd ...	" 26th ...	425 "
24	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasād ...	December 15th ...	" 23rd ...	89 "
25	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	January 24th ...	" 27th ...	40 "
26	Nisām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	" 20th ...	" 24th ...	100 "
27	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamīd ...	" 16th ...	" 26th ...	225 "
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	" 21st ...	" 27th ...	400 "
29	Ras-ul-Akbbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Husain ...	" 25th ...	" 27th ...	360 "
30	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	" 20th ...	" 26th ...	160 "
31	Tamannāi ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	" 8th ...	" 27th ...	125 "
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	" 20th ...	" 25th ...	250 "
33	Tūtī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	" 24th ...	" 26th ...	115 "
Daily.						
34	Oudh Akbbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasād ...	" 22nd to 28th,	" 22nd to 28th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
35	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alīm-ul-lah ...	" 23rd & 26th,	" 25th & 28th,	469 copies (including 283 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
36	Hindi Pradip ...	Allahabad ...	Balkrishn Bhatt ...	For Nov. & Dec. 1891,	" 24th ...	300 copies.
Bi-monthly.						
37	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban ...	Pandit Nannhe Mal,	January 16th ...	" 22nd ...	200 "
Weekly.						
38	Almora Akbbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	" 25th ...	" 28th ...	105 "
39	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā,	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
40	Prayāg Samāchar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	400 "
41	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākār ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachālak Dān ...	" 18th ...	" 22nd ...	100 "
Daily.						
42	Hindustān ...	Kālānkant ...	Deva Charan ...	" 21st to 27th,	" 22nd to 28th,	500 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
43	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Mīra, M.A.	" 22nd ...	" 25th ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
44	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasād ...	" 2nd & 6th & 9th,	" 26th ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
45	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	" 20th ...	" 23rd ...	200 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.			1892.	1892.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
46	Nyáya Sudhá ... GORKHA. <i>Weekly.</i>	Hardá ...	Wásudeva Bháskar ...	January 20th ...	January 22nd ...	450 copies.
47	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	" 22nd ...	" 24th ...	600 "

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 4 of 1892.

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 28th January 1892.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, goes into mourning and publishes the proceedings of the public meeting held at the Agra Municipal Hall on the 19th idem in the afternoon in honor of the demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. All classes

Public meetings held at Agra and other places to express grief at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
Jan. 23rd, 1892.

of people attended the meeting, Rája Lachhman Singh occupying the chair. Munshi Jagan Prasád, and Munshi Sheo Narayan, Rai Bahádur, made speeches expressing grief and sorrow at the sad incident, and the meeting resolved that all shops should be closed and traffic suspended throughout the Agra city on the 20th January, the date fixed for the funeral of the Prince. Accordingly there was an entire suspension of trade and amusements on that day. On the 19th idem in the evening the Arya Samáj of Agra also held a meeting, Rája Jaikishan Das presiding. Grief was expressed at the Prince's demise, and prayers were offered, deep sympathy being expressed with Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 25th January, gives the proceedings of the public meeting held at Benares on the 20th idem, under the presidency of the Mahárája of Benares, to express regret at the melancholy event. Among others the Mahárája of Huthwa and the Commissioner were present. On behalf of the meeting the Mahárája of Benares sent a telegram of condolence to Her Majesty through the Lieutenant-Governor. The same day the students of the Queen's College at Benares assembled at the College and forwarded a letter of condolence to His Honor for transmission to Her Majesty. The *Hámid-ul-Akhhár* (Moradabad) of the 22nd January, refers to the public meeting, held at Moradabad on the 16th idem under the auspices of the British Indian Association, which expressed deep regret at the untimely death of the Prince. The *Riyás-ul-Akhhár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th January, gives an account of a similar public meeting held at Gorakhpur, under the presidency of Bábu Brijpal Das, Subordinate Judge, on the 21st idem. Next day a message of condolence was sent to Her Majesty by telegraph, and at night a reply was received from Her Majesty thanking the inhabitants of Gorakhpur for their sympathy. The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 21st January, refers to a public meeting held in the Khusro Gardens, Allahabad, on the 19th idem, and attended by all classes of men. Sir John Edge, Chief Justice, presided and forwarded a telegram to Her Majesty expressing grief and sympathy with the Royal Family in their great bereavement, on behalf of the Allahabad community. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, states that the residents of Lucknow met at Qaisarbagh on the 25th idem to express sorrow at the sad incident and sent a telegraphic message of condolence to Her Majesty. It appears from the *Nojm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 24th January, that a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and a general meeting of the Hindus and Musalmáns of Etáwah were held on the 18th and 20th January, respectively, for the same purpose. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 20th January, refers

to a similar meeting held at Khandwa, which expressed deep regret at the sad event, distributed alms among a large number of poor men on the occasion, and resolved that prayers should be offered at mosques and temples and all trade suspended on the funeral day. A copy of the resolutions passed was sent to Her Majesty.

NAJM-UL-AKBAR.
Jan. 24th, 1892.

Expression of grief by newspapers at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

2. The *Najm-ul-Akhdar* (Etawah), of the 24th January, the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th idem, the *Akhdar-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 19th idem, the *Sojjankirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur), of the 18th idem, the *Musid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th idem and many other newspapers received during the week, appear with mourning borders expressing grief at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and some of them giving brief accounts of his life and praising him for his good qualities.

HINDUSTANI.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

Death of Pandit Ajudhya Nath.

3. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at Lucknow, to express regret at Pandit Ajudhya Nath's death. Nawab Muhammad Mehdi Ali Khan presided, about 300 men being present. Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. L. E., was unavoidably absent, but sent a letter expressing regret at the Pandit's death, and praising him for his efforts to promote the welfare of the people. The meeting resolved to record its sense of grief at the said incident and to send a letter of condolence to the Pandit's sons. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, refers to a similar meeting held at Moradabad Town-Hall on the 17th idem, under the presidency of Mirza Abid Ali Beg. Hindus, Musalmans and Christians attended the meeting. The *Akhdar-i-Alam*, Meerut, of the 19th January, the *Indian Graphic*, Lucknow, of the 20th idem, and some other newspapers express regret at the Pandit's death.

RAHBAR.
Jan. 20th, 1892.

National Congress.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, observes that trees which supply valuable wood grow up in many years and require a great deal of care. Similarly a great national movement like the National Congress, which is intended to strengthen the foundations of British rule and to procure important political rights for the natives, cannot be expected to be successful in its efforts in a day. The expenditure involved by the annual meetings is not great compared with the benefits which the movement is calculated to bestow on Government as well as the people. Hence it is the duty of all classes of men to contribute the necessary funds.

Rampur affairs.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, says that it is rumoured that a European soldier belonging to the British troops located at Rampur has been sentenced to imprisonment for nine years and that another was drowned in the river. One native soldier was wounded and another committed suicide. The writer does not know how far the rumours are well founded. But if they are true, it is to be regretted that cases of serious crime should occur among the troops which have been sent by Government to preserve peace in the State. Again, there is reason to think that in the annual budget published by the State every year no mention is made of some large sources of revenue and some items of expenditure in the budget exceed the actual amounts, though the Accountant-General has certified that the budget is correctly prepared. Why this is done by the State the writer does not care to find out. Frequent complaints are made against the State, and it is high time that an inquiry should be made into some of them by Government. Popular dissatisfaction with the President and Hamid-ul Zafar Khan, Chief Secretary of the Council, is steadily increasing, and if no steps are taken by Government to check its growth, bad results are sure to follow. Moreover, Government should not view with indifference the unsatisfactory manner in which the case of General Azam-ul-din Khan's murder is being investigated.

ODDH PUNCH.
Jan. 21st, 1892.

Alleged persecution of newspaper correspondents by the Rampur State.

6. The *Oddh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, on the authority of a correspondent, states that the newspapers in Europe have raised a loud outcry against the Bulgarian Government, which has expelled a French newspaper correspondent from its territories on the charge of publishing seditious articles. But cases of ill-treatment of

newspaper correspondents frequently occur in Native States in this country. Letters addressed to newspapers are intercepted at the Post-offices through Postmasters, and inquiries are made with a view to identify the writers. The State officials have then good opportunities for bringing their enemies into trouble. Men who are suspected to be the writers are at once arrested and thrown into prison for indefinite periods of time. If the proceedings of the State still continue to be criticized in newspapers, the men are accused of secretly corresponding with the papers and are tortured. The Residents view these things with indifference and refrain from interference. Rampur claims to be a very civilized and enlightened State, but it relegated Agha Ghani to gaol under suspicion of his corresponding with newspapers, where he died. One or two more men have been dealt with by it in the same way.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd January, says that the *Panjáb Times*, in an article headed "Bengaliphobia," observes that the inhabitants of the Panjáb are under the impression that the more they abuse the Bengalis the more loyal they will be considered by Government. It is difficult to believe that such an evil idea prevails among the Panjábis. If the *Panjáb Times* has made such a mischievous statement simply with a view to hurt the feelings of the Bengalis, it is highly to blame. No journal is justified in creating mutual ill-feeling among the different classes of the community.

HINDUSTÁN.
Jan. 23rd, 1892.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

8. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 20th January, says that Government has long been anxious to ascertain and remove the causes of the growing poverty of landholders and cultivators. Some years ago on the occurrence of agrarian riots in the Deccan during a famine, a Commission was appointed by Government for that purpose. The Commission made local inquiries and submitted its report, but its recommendations did not find favour with Government. The agitation maintained by public associations and newspapers on behalf of the agricultural classes has again induced Government to appoint another Commission. When persistent complaints are made by men regarding any matters, Government appoints a Commission of inquiry with a view to silence the complainants. But experience has shown that such Commissions only involve a great deal of unnecessary expenditure, no material benefit accruing from them. Government officers are generally of opinion that money-lenders are the principal cause of the poverty of the peasantry and manifestly the Act in force at present was prepared under that belief. But the money-lenders form an important factor of the community in this country, as in others, and therefore it is almost impossible to exclude them altogether from the community. Prior to prescribing a remedy for a patient the physician should carefully ascertain his ailment, otherwise the remedy will be of no avail and may even prove worse than the disease. If Government desires to improve the condition of cultivators, it should first make a point of finding out the real causes of their poverty and indebtedness. It is very easy to lay the blame on the shoulders of money-lenders, but their difficulties have not been fully realized. No doubt they sometimes take advantage of the urgent wants of agriculturists, making advances on severe terms, and even practise fraud and extortion to some extent, but as the two classes of people are inseparably connected with each other, the extinction of money-lenders would bring society to a standstill. The former Commission recommended the establishment of agricultural banks. It is true that banks would make advances on moderate rates of interest and practise no kind of fraud, and therefore at first sight they look to be a good remedy for the evil; but there is reason to fear that they would not work well in practise. It is doubtful if banks would have sufficient funds to grant advances to millions of cultivators, and they could hardly be expected to afford the same facilities in the grant of loans as private money-lenders. Again, private money-lenders are fully acquainted with the condition of the cultivators who deal with them, but the banks would not possess this necessary information. Banks would insist on debts being paid by cultivators according to the terms of their bonds, showing no indulgence in bad seasons, as is done by private money-lenders. Government should fully weigh the pros and cons of the question before coming to any decision.

NYAYA SUDHA.
Jan. 20th, 1892.

Hindustan.
Jan. 21st and 22nd.

9. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 21st and 22nd January, referring to

Lord Cross' Hanley speech.

Lord Cross' Hanley speech, remarks that British rule is doubtless founded on justice, and that Government has no desire to annex Native States, as was observed by his Lordship. But of course it is bound to interfere when maladministration is found to prevail in a State. No ruler, however intelligent he may be, can conduct the administration in a satisfactory manner without the help of his subjects. Hence the Government of India should encourage the establishment of the assemblies of the representatives of the people in all other Native States on the same principles on which such an assembly has already been formed in Mysore. Nothing could be a more conclusive proof of the aversion of the Government to annexation than the restoration of Baroda, Kashmir and Manipur. On the other hand, the provinces which have been annexed are prospering under British rule. In Oudh, the landholders are held in greater respect and the people are more happy and contented at present than under native rule, and Bormah is now making every kind of progress. The fact is that if a country is conquered and occupied by a more civilized nation, the advantages which it derives in the end considerably outweigh the losses it suffered at first.

DANDABA-I-QAHARI.
Jan. 23rd, 1892.

10. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 23rd January, is much grieved

High prices.

at the outbreak of famine in several parts of this country. The state of things has become so unsatisfactory in Bijapur, Sholapur, and Ahmadnagar, that a man can get a dozen head of cattle for one rupee and a pair of bullocks for six rupees. The sale of cattle at such low prices is chiefly due to the scarcity of fodder. If sufficiently large pieces of waste land were reserved for grazing purposes, as was done by the native rulers, such a calamity would be avoided. It may be hoped Government will benefit by experience and provide extensive pastures. In Madras the famine-stricken people plundered shops and a body of troops had to be called out to restore order. In order to prevent the occurrence of such unfortunate riots in future, Government should adopt effectual measures for the prevention of famine.

TCHYA-I-HIND.
Jan. 20th, 1892.

11. The *Tahsa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th January, expresses surprise and

The same.

regret at the circumstance that this country, on which nature has liberally bestowed all its gifts, has been reduced to such poverty and misery. Formerly wheat sold at 50 to 60 seers per rupee, but now a rupee cannot fetch more than eleven or twelve seers, and the result is that a large portion of the population is unable to keep the wolf from the door. At present great distress prevails in Rájputána (from which about 30,000 men are said to have emigrated by the end of December) Sindh, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. The permanent scarcity of grain is not due to the increase of population, inasmuch as the area under cultivation has increased in a larger proportion than the population, nor can bad seasons account for the present unsatisfactory state of things, as such seasons do not occur more frequently now than before.

Hindustan.
Jan. 26th, 1892.

12. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 26th January, says that it would

Commission of a theft by a man owing to his poverty, Alipur, Bengal.

appear that a man who had lately been in jail for some offence, again committed a theft soon after his release. He was committed to the Sessions Court of Alipur, for trial. When the Judge asked him why he had committed the theft, he replied that he was unable to turn an honest penny, owing to want of employment, and thought that he would get a full meal in prison! The Court sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment. It is to be regretted that the country has been reduced to such abject poverty that people prefer to live in gaols.

Colonel.
Jan. 16th and 24th,
1892.

13. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th and 24th January, publishes an

Proceedings of subordinate local officials and private servants of district officers during winter tours.

article in the form of an Act passed by itself, with a view to expose the alleged objectionable practises of the subordinate local officials and the private servants of district officers in connection with the winter tours of those officers. A tahsildar is defined as the official who, on hearing of the approaching visit of the District Magistrate to his tahsil, whitewashes his office, the cattle-pound and other public buildings, repairs the roads and collects considerably larger quantities of butter, milk, gram, wood and other things than are actually required. As soon as the District

Magistrate reaches a village, his orderlies, in the hope of obtaining rewards, call upon the lambardars, and other well-to-do men in the village and ask them to pay visits to the Magistrate promising to introduce them at once on arrival.

14. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, publishes some Urdu verses in which the writer complains that men, whose cases are pending before district officers out on tour are exposed to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense.

OUDE PUNCH.
Jan. 21st, 1892.

15. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, referring to the alleged ill-treatment of a Nepal Military Officer by a European at a railway station, observes that it is believed that the officer was attached to the Nepal army under Sir Jang Bahadur, which helped the British Government during the mutiny of 1857, and received a title from the Government. It is a matter of deep regret that such unfortunate cases are getting frequent. Some time ago the Mahārāja of Udaipur was abused by a European soldier at Simla. Mr. Ananda Charlu, the president of the late Nagpur National Congress, was ill-treated by a European Military Officer in Kashmir about three years ago. Government does not punish the European offenders, and the natives who are assaulted have not the courage to give them tit for tat. This is the reason why Europeans do not feel the least hesitation in committing assaults. In order to escape ill-treatment by Europeans whilst travelling by railway, natives should refrain from travelling in first and second class carriages until separate accommodation has been provided for them in those carriages.

RAHBAH.
Jan. 20th, 1892.

16. The same paper says that at Calcutta a boy was sentenced to twelve stripes with the cane on a charge of having stolen some jewellery. The Magistrate in passing sentence observed that the boy was leniently dealt with in consideration of his age! Whipping and execution are barbarous modes of punishment, and a judge who inflicts such punishments can hardly be expected to have any mercy in him.

17. The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 21st January, says that lately a prosecution was instituted by a man against one Murtaza Husain, who was once in the service of the Mahārāja of Bijaypur, on a charge of assault, but was dismissed. Murtaza Husain applied to Mr. Allen, Joint-Magistrate, for permission to prosecute the complainant, his witnesses, and also the Mahārāja, on the ground that the prosecution had been instituted at the Mahārāja's instigation, and permission was granted by Mr. Allen. The Mahārāja appealed to Mr. Thomson, the District Magistrate, against Mr. Allen's orders; and Mr. Thomson after making a thorough inquiry into the case, cancelled Mr. Allen's orders as far as they related to the Mahārāja and saved him from the dishonour of appearing at the bar of a criminal court. Mr. Thomson is really a very able and shrewd officer.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR
Jan. 21st, 1892.

18. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, referring to the appointment of a Commission, consisting of Mr. Burkitt and Mr. Kaye, to inquire into the case of Mr. Wheeler, late Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, observes that if he be really guilty of the charges brought against him by the Allahabad High Court, an example should be made of him, otherwise the punishment already inflicted on him will be sufficient.

HINDUSTANI.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

19. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, in commenting upon the water-supply scheme for Lucknow, refers to the streets and roads along which the pipes will be laid and endeavours to show that people living in several parts of the city will have to go long distances in order to fetch water from the standposts. The inhabitants of Lucknow will have to contribute 15 or 16 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the water-works and about a lakh a year to meet the expenditure of maintenance. In that case they have a right to expect that water should be easily accessible to all of them. The present proposals are very incomplete, and it is necessary to extend pipes to the streets which have been left out in the cold, otherwise there will be a great deal of dissatisfaction and heartburning among the citizens.

HINDUSTANI.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

HINDI PRADIP.
Dec. 1891.

20. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for December, says that as several thousand objections were filed against the water-rate assessments at Allahabad, Government has been pleased to order the assessments to be revised. There is reason to think that the revision is being made in a very satisfactory manner, and if the assessments as now revised are not tampered with, there will be no ground for complaint on the score of over-assessment. It would be well if the present octroi system, which is productive of a great deal of general dissatisfaction and is injurious to trade, were improved. There should be a reduction in the high rates of duty, small quantities of cakes of cow-dung, grass and other such things carried by men on their heads should be exempted from duty, and octroi officials should be prevented from harassing people. The *Hindi Pradip* knows very well that any strictures on the levy of octroi are disagreeable to the municipal board, but it cannot help exposing the faults of that system, as it has been convinced by experience that agitation is sure to be successful in the end.

AGRA AKHBAR.
Jan. 21st, 1892.

21. The *Agra Akhbār* of the 21st January says that Sohan Lal, a resident of Firozabad in the Agra district, who belongs to the Kayasth community, has long lived in a high style, although he has no ostensible sources of income. His character was always suspected by the district officers, but none of them dared to interfere with him. Mr. Lloyd, the new District Magistrate, however, hearing of him, appointed Munshi Kundan Lal, Tahsildār of Agra, who is an able and conscientious official, to arrest him, giving him a warrant for the purpose. The Munshi has creditably performed the difficult task entrusted to him, arresting the man and seizing ten boxes at his house. When the boxes are opened, it will be known what they contain. Both Mr. Lloyd and Munshi Kundan Lal are entitled to high praise.

HINDUSTAN.
Jan. 26th, 1892.

22. The *Hindustan* (Kālākankar), of the 26th January, is glad to hear that Government has agreed to take all leather required for the Madras Arsenal during the year 1892-93 from the leather factory established by two Kashmiri Pandits at Agra, and thanks Government for patronizing a native factory.

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDUSTANI.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

23. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that a most daring robbery was committed at the Meodi village, situated at a distance of seven or eight miles from Bareilly. A gang of dakaitis in the guise of policemen entered the village and searched the house of Munna Lal, landholder, on the ground that he was believed to have stolen property in his possession. In that way they seized all his property. When his suspicions were aroused, he demanded the surrender of his property. The dakaitis assaulted his men, inflicting wounds on nine of them, and then fled away carrying with them all the property. The village was plundered by robbers in police dress; and now it remains to be seen how the real policemen will practise extortion while investigating the case.

24. The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 21st January, praises Thakur Sitla Bakhsh Singh, Tahsildār, who is in charge of the Allahabad Magh Fair, for his introduction of some very desirable reforms in connection with the fair. No kind of gambling is allowed, and leprous beggars are forbidden to mix with people. They have been located in a corner of the fair and are paid one and a half annas each per day for their food. Muhammadan beggars leading kine, and others not decently dressed, are excluded from the fair, and steps have been taken to prevent sweepers attached to the latrines from levying blackmail from pilgrims.

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 2nd February 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India